The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,037—New Series

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 27th January, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 25th January, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE,

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd January 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1881.

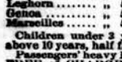
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th Jan., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. nomi.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	12th Feb
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	12th March
s.s. ROMANIA		3300	400	9th April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	30th do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	14th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. nomi.	1881.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Lang	3050	424	22nd Jan
s.s. GALATEA	S. Paddicombe	2041	350	19th Feb
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	19th Mar
s.s. ITALIA	Thos. L. Knox	2245	424	13th April
s.s. ASSYRIA	J. Campbell	1623	424	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including one horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for ciency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS

CHALLENGE COMPETITION IN ANY COUNTRY.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON, AND PRIME GINGER-ALE,

IN perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM OF FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL,

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence :—

	Per doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-Water should be	Rs. 0 12
AERATED WATER.—Has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own far superior to that of any other Tonic Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic	1 8
LEMONADE.—Possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant.	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER.—Contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER.—Of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 8
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0
Bottles Charged Extra	2 0

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening, or Open and decant gently *on ice*. Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	22nd Jan
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th „
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th „
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	17th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th „
s. PEKIN	3300	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barratt	17th „
— MALWA	2359	500	W. Thompson	24th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600	
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700	

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	28th Jan.
GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	11th Feb.
THIBET	3593	400	W. R. Jordan	25th „
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.

Return Tickets are now issued 1st Class. 2nd Class

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th January, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer GEELONG will LEAVE for the above Ports on the 30th January, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th January, 1881. Superintendent.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

The Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited's, S. S. SHAHJEHAN will sail as above about the 25th January, 1881.

For freight or passage apply to SIGG-SULZER & Co.
Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

Vessels.	Captains.	1881.
s.s. MARS	F. Colombo	5th Feb.
s.s. CALIPSO	B. Gelcich	12th „
s.s. TIMAVO		25th „
s.s. HUNGARIA	G. Doncich	5th Mar.
s.s. THIS		25th „
s.s. URANO	N. Ucropina	5th April.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	235	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 7th, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GORAPDEVI, CALLED "DHARJEE PURBHOO'S OART."

On MONDAY, the 31st day of January, 1881, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, in Liquidation, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, 13 lots from A to M.

For detailed advertisement vide *Bombay Gazette*, dated 15th, and *Times of India*, dated 17th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st January, 1881.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

COME AND SEE.

DON'T LOOSE SUCH A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

SALE of very Superior and Choice Oleographs in Gilt Frames by the best Artists.

(Without Reserve.)

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 28th and 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of pictures imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes, including Despair of Petre, Immaculate Conception, Bay with many friends, Highland Lasses Crossing the Street, Blind Beggars, Coming from the Fair, Dignity and Impudence, Queen of Scotch, Tomb of Christ, Kings Pleasure, Christ the Invitation, Winter on the Rhine, View near Naples, The Scene in the Alps, In the Conservatory, Little Lovers, Mary Stuart, Sportman's Luck, Lock Loamond, Feeding Pigeons, Washing Dolly, Little Shrimper, Snow Balling and Catching Cold, Blowing Rattles, Do you Know him? Does he Love me? Sterling Bridge, Dumbarton Castle, In the Garden, The Queen, Hare Hunt, Death, Winter Bronze, Summer Bronze, Queen of Hearts, War and Peace, Off Yarmouth, Group of Cattle, Penyeeve, Missing Spectacles, Water-fall, Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer, Blackberry Gatherers, Sheep Shearing, First Hearing, Prince Arthur, Lattice and the Mask, Cottage Home, No more Bobby, Releigh first Voyage, Constant Friends, Jump-up, Lake Scene in North Wales, Dorathia, Mary Stuart Carlova, Queen Victoria, Loves Reverie, Russian Peasant Girl, Maddona, Italian Girl, Italian Boy, Annie Robsort, Beauty, Health, Expectation, Relish, and Disgust, After the Bath, Before the Bath, Before the Marriage, After the Marriage, Our Darling Baby, Lovers, Saracen Beauty, Justice, When shall our Knot be tied, Bird Nesting, &c., &c.

Paintings are now on view.

Catalogues will be published.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 21st January 1881.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT EDULJEE COOPERJEE STREET, BHENDY BAZAR ROAD.

By order of Messrs. Jehanghir Bezonjee and Rustomjee Jehanghir, the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Mahomed Rumzani, Cassum Rumzani, and Ashabeebee, widow of Curim Rumzani, and Buchoo Currim, under and by virtue of a power of sale in the mortgage, dated the 1st day of August, 1871, and paper writing, dated 12th of Asho Sumvant year, 1927.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the north side of Bhendy Bazar Row, called Eduljee Cooper 1st street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and now in the occupation of the said Mahomed Rumzani and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2189, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under No. 96, containing by admeasurement 1981 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the east by the house of Nuthoo Janee and Mudar Janee, on the west by public passage, on the north by Eduljee Cooper 1st street, aforesaid, and on the south by the Parsee Agiary of Bomanjee Merwanjee Mewawalla.

And also all that piece or parcel of land or Government vacant ground, together with a shed, standing on a portion thereof, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the north side of Bhendy Bazar Row, called Eduljee Cooper 2nd street, aforesaid, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and now in the occupation of tenant of the said Mahomed Rumzani, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 3171, containing by admeasurement 151 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Dadabhoy Framjee Powree, on the west by the chawl of Framjee, Parsee Cotton Merchant, on the north by the said Eduljee Cooper 2nd street, and on the south by the said Eduljee Cooper 1st street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 21st January, 1881.

MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES.

THE Undersigned have just imported a considerable parcel of the above very fine HONEYCOMB SPONGES, suitable for every possible requirement, and of every variety of size. They invite an inspection, the prices being much below anything hitherto seen in the Trade.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

This celebrated combination for LIVER COMPLAINT

Is prepared with the greatest care and uniformity by the undersigned. It is recommended as a safe and efficient remedy for all disorders arising from torpidity or inaction of the Liver.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

Acknowledged by all who came, 2,372 people, to be the best and most enjoyable Entertainment ever given in Bombay.

The cry is "STILL THEY COME."

WILLARD'S GREAT COMBINATION.

MDLLES. ZELUIKA AND SERVALLI
IN THEIR
MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS
AND
HIGH CLASS PRESTIDIGITATION.
WILLARD'S
MARVELLOUS METAMORPHOSES
AND
PROTEAN CHANGES OF COSTUME
Without leaving the state or eyes of the audience.
MDLLE. ZELUIKA'S
PATHETIC BALLADS.
COLONEL IKE AUSTIN,
AMERICA'S MARVELLOUS RIFLEMAN,
MDLLE. SCLAVATSKY,
THE
BRILLIANT SOLO PIANISTE.
TWO MILITARY BANDS
AND
THE EVER POPULAR DANCING PLATFORM.
MAZE, MERRY-GO-ROUNDS, AND SKATING RINK.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Gentlemen with Ladies on coming late can avail themselves of the RESERVED SEATS in the Theatre, at One Rupee each. Children half price. Retainable the whole evening.

500 MORE FREE SEATS HAVE BEEN ADDED.
Children half price.
Doors open at 7 p. m.

We guarantee the performance of each item on this Bill.

PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Manager.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

BEST ENGLISH MAKE.	Per pair. Rs.	a.
Soft Calf Walking Oxford Shoes, to tie in front, lined with White Kid	11	8
Soft Patent-Leather Oxford Shoes, suitable for walking, or evening wear	11	8
The New Court Shoe, or Dancing Pump, with very thin soles, and soft Patent-Leather uppers, for wearing with Silk Socks	14	0
Calf Walking Boots, with Elastic sides and Plain Military Fronts	15	0
Patent-Leather Boots, with Elastic sides and plain Military Fronts	15	0
Racquet or Lawn Tennis Shoes, with Rubber Soles, either plain or Fluted, and Leather Facings		
In White or Brown canvas, with extra stout Rubber Soles	12	8
In Brown Canvas with ordinary Rubber Soles	8	8
White Canvas Shoes, with Leather Soles, for deck wear	7	8

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the powers vested by Government under Sections 3 and 4 of the Census Act XIV. of 1880 in the Municipal Commissioner, NOTICE is hereby given that INSPECTORS of POLICE and MUNICIPAL INSPECTORS are APPOINTED by virtue of their Office to be CENSUS SUPERVISORS within the limits of the City and Island of Bombay.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th Jan. 1881.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, B. D., will deliver a LECTURE at 8-30 THIS FRIDAY EVENING, the 21st instant, in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi.

Subject :—"Culture and Christianity."

The lecture is open to the public generally, including ladies.

COLABA HOTEL (COLABA)

IS beautifully situated on the seashore, with a fine view over the Harbour, Back Bay, Malabar Hill, &c., and close to the Railway Stations, Bunders, and Business Offices. Trams to the door. Carriages always available.

TERMS MODERATE.
PROPRIETRESS—MRS. TAYLOR.

IN THE PRESS.

DIGEST of all the CASES decided by the PRIVY COUNCIL and OTHER COURTS in ENGLAND, relating to INDIAN LAW with Index of Cases, and Tables of Cases Followed, Dissented from, Reversed, Overruled, and Remarked upon, by REGINALD BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Bombay. Price not to exceed Rs. 20. Orders registered at the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S Press, Byculla, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES, 1881.

THE following are the RATES which will be charged for Tickets of Admission to the Enclosure during the Meeting :—

To SUBSCRIBERS.

Voluntary Subscribers of Rs. 50 and upwards will receive on application a Free Ticket of Admission to the Paddock, Ring and Carriage-enclosure for the Season.

Voluntary Subscribers of Rs. 15 and upwards will be charged as under :—

Carriage-enclosure .. .. ..Rs. 15 } Season.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. „ 10 }
Carriage-enclosure .. .. .. „ 5 } Daily.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. „ 3 }

Each subscriber will be entitled to receive only one of the above Tickets.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Carriage-enclosure .. .. ..Rs. 30 } Season.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. „ 20 }
Carriage-enclosure .. .. .. „ 10 } Daily.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. „ 6 }

The SEASON TICKETS can be obtained from the undersigned before the day of the Races only. The DAILY TICKETS will be issued at the Course. No one will be allowed on the Course in front of the Stewards' Stand or in any of the Enclosures without a Ticket.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Early application should be made for places in the Carriage-enclosure, and names will be registered as received.

PIERCY BENN, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 20th January, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH will be held at the Bath premises at Breach Candy on TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 7-30 a. m.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Hony. Secretary, Breach Candy Swimming Bath.
Bombay, 20th January, 1881.

FOR SALE.

	Per dozen quarts. at Rs. 21
SACCONE'S SHERRY (Regular shipments now being received direct from Gibraltar)	
HAMILTON and GRIEVES' finest dry CHAMPAGNE	„ 50
"BOUZY," a fine dry CHAMPAGNE, 1874 Vintage	„ 42
MAX GREZER'S CARLOWITZ	„ 22
FINE SCOTCH WHISKY	„ 20

Price Lists of their other Wines, Brandies, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street, and Karachi, 3, Bunder Road.

THE GRAEFENBERG'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above has been just received by the undersigned.

☞ PRICE-LIST and ALMANAC for 1881 sent free by Post on application.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
12, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHEWRAM WITTOBA MUNGLAY, MAHADEO WITTOBA MUNGLAY and BHEWRABAI, widow of Wittoba Ramchunder Munglay, have agreed to MORTGAGE to PANDURANG CRUSTNAJEE all that piece of Government land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1311, 1315, and 1319, new survey No. 2946, containing by admeasurement 685 9-9 square yards, with the messuages, tenements or two chawls standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 12 and 13, situate, lying and being on the north side of Don Tar 3rd Row, commonly called Israel Mohla or Khuduk, in the Bhooleshwar Sub-district, in the City of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the property of Goculdass Madhowjee, on the south by the said Don Tar 3rd Row, on the east by the house of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and on the west by the property of Hajee Cassum, which said chawls were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors. Any persons having any CLAIM to the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the intended mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 20th day of January, 1881.

HORE, CONROY AND BROWN,
Mortgagee's Solicitors.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT, AND FLOWER-STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET-FRAMES,
Full-sized,
5, 6, or 7 bottles,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs,
Sets of 3 in cases,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Singly, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass, mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE-FRAMES,
Carrying 1, 2, or 3 bottles,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE-PITCHERS,
In a variety of elegant designs, with moveable Stone China Lining,
Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.

CLARET-JUGS,
All Electro-plate, or Glass, mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR-FRAMES,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 inches' diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH-KNIVES AND CARVERS,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT-BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE-JARS,
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass, mounted in Electro-plate,
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG-FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons,
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly Chased, Engraved, or Plain, in Ivory, Pearl, or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE-DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll, and other Patterns, each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 per pair;
or in set of 4,
From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE-DISHES,
With or without handles, and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT-CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE-PAILS,
All Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass, neatly mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT-SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

SODAWATER AND PEG-STANDS,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA AND COFFEE-SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee-Pot, Tea-Pot, Covered Cream-Jug, and Sugar-Basin.

Bachelors' Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.
Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER-DISHES,
All Electro-plate, with plain or revolving Cover,
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50.

Glass, mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE-BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST-RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG-BOILERS,
Various designs,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN-RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG-DANS.
CALL-BELLS.
ETNAS.
BUTTER-KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE-HOLDERS.
CAKE-BASKETS.
CIGAR-LAMPS.
CRUMB-SCOOPS.
FISH-CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU-HOLDERS.
OYSTER-SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE-FORKS.
PIEDISH-COVERS.
SAUCE-FRAMES.
SPOON-WARMERS.
SALAD-BOWLS.
TEA-INFUSERS.
TODDY-MAKERS.
KNIFE-RESTS.
SAUCEBOTTLE-FRAMES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GLASGOW BANKRUPT SALE OF DRAPERY.

CLEARING OF THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK AT A GREAT REDUCTION,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Gentlemen's Tweed Suits	Rs. 12
„ Bedford-cord Riding Pants	„ 4
Gentlemen's Boots (Dawson's)	„ 8
Ladies'	„ 4

BUCHANAN PEARSON & CO.,
No. 6, APOLLO STREET, NEXT TO CATHEDRAL.

THE PROPRIETORS OF VIVONE

REGRET exceedingly to announce that, owing to the unprecedented amount of approval which this Wine has received, they will be UNABLE TO EXECUTE any more ORDERS till the arrival of fresh material from Europe. The basis of the preparation is an Extract of Grape Juice, and can only be obtained in the industrial wine centres of Europe. Ample Supplies are probably now on their way, but till they arrive it is impossible to continue the manufacture. The Proprietors feel that an apology is due for this sudden and early announcement, but it was impossible for them accurately to gauge what the demand would be. They hope that the great efforts they have made to produce a beverage really worthy of the highest support, and which is a veritable acquisition to the brain-wrought classes of this and other countries, may stand them in some stead when VIVONE again comes before the public.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEURERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manufactured of Choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, personally selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high-class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S *specialities*, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations, and combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

CIGARETTE FACTORY.

FOURTEEN Brands to select from. Mild, Medium, and Full-flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

General Price List on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.
SIGNORA PALMIRA ORTORI,
THE EMINENT VIOLINIST,

FROM the Conservatorie of Milan, who has performed at the Courts of FRANCE, AUSTRIA GERMANY and ITALY, and before H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and has made a most successful tour through AMERICA and CANADA, begs to announce a

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
OF
CLASSICAL MUSIC :
ASSISTED BY
SIGNORINA ERNESTINA WUTHIER,
PIANIST,
and
SIGNOR RAFFAELE FRANCESCONI,
VIOLINCELLIST.

PROGRAMME OF THE CONCERT WILL APPEAR IN TO-MORROW'S PAPER.

Reserved seats .. .. Rs. 4
Unreserved „ .. .. .. „ 2
Back „ .. .. .. „ 1

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the CLUB will be held in the Club-house on MONDAY, the 21st of February, 1881, at 5 P.M.

H. COWPER, Honor

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, 1881.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were still quoted at 98⅞ and French Rentes at 120½; but Enfaced Rupee Paper—doubtless owing to the rise in Silver—is ¼ higher in Fours, which now stand at 82, although Fours-and-a-half are ½ lower at 88⅞.

Metals are all as previously quoted. Seeds and Wheat are unchanged; as also are Coffee and Cocoanut-oil.

The Manchester Piecegoods market is reported dull; and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed weak, with a decline of 1-16d. in ready American, while Surats were unchanged on the spot and no more saleable to arrive. The New York telegram, which only came to hand late this afternoon, quotes ready Mid.-Uplands unchanged at 11 13-16 cents, but April shipment 11 points higher at 12·18 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Wednesday's receipts..	17,000	18,000	25,000
Five days' do.	91,000	111,000	115,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	5,777,000	3,573,000	3,051,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, of the 40 lacs offered Rs. 3,350,000 were allotted on Calcutta, Rs. 30,000 on Madras, and Rs. 6,20,000 on Bombay. Tenders at 1s. 7⅝d. received 10½ per cent. This shows an advance of ⅛d. per rupee as compared with the previous week; but the result, nevertheless, is quite 1-16 to 3-32d. worse than was generally expected here yesterday. Bar Silver Reuter quotes at 51 7-16d. per oz., but private messages generally give 51⅛d., which practically shows no change. Shipments are advised by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton of £30,000 in Silver for Bombay and £10,000 in Silver for Calcutta; in addition to which there is also £20,000 and £10,000 in Gold for the two ports respectively.

EXCHANGE this morning opened at a decline of 1-16d. all round. In a short time, however, the banks reduced their demand rate to 1s. 7 19-32d.; but after receipt of advices from Calcutta they went up again to 1s. 7⅝d. For buying no change was made on the morning's decline, and bills have been very scarce at that, very little private paper having been placed, either ready or forward. The general dulness in exports in a great measure accounts for the scarcity of bills, but, in addition, there is undoubtedly a very general feeling that the late advance had nothing of a permanent character about it, and this idea is confirmed by the reaction apparent to-day. We now quote ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 7⅝d.	per Re.	
Do. telegraphic ...	1s. 7 9-16d.	"	
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 7⅞d.	"	
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 7 15-16d.	"	
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 7 31-32d.	"	
Francs, 3 " "	2f. 10¼c.	"	

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather firmer to-day, and a moderate business has been done at slightly firmer prices. We quote Fours Rs. 100¾, Fours-and-half Rs. 108¾.

SHARES have been quiet, with no great extent of business passing. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. higher at Rs. 736¼. In Land Companies there is no change, and in Press Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 10 in Mofussils. In Spinning and Weaving Mill shares we quote an advance of Rs. 10 in Khutao Mucconjee and Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern, but Dhurumseys and Khandiesh are Rs. 10 lower.

COTTON to-day has been quiet in the extreme. The unfavourable character of the Liverpool advices rendered buyers unwilling to operate unless at very low rates, while sellers were equally indifferent about doing business in the absence of the New York telegram, which came to hand too late to effect the day's business. The transactions reported make up a total of about 1,000 bales of which one-half was in ginned Broach at Rs. 239 for March delivery, and the balance in Good Omra at Rs. 218 to Rs. 219 for March. We quote :—

Good Hingunghaut, January	Rs.	233	per candy.
Omra, "	"	230	"
F. G. F. "	"	210	"
G. F. "	"	201	"
Good Broach, March	"	239	"
" Dhollera, April	"	218	"

SEEDS.—Linseed is steady at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt. for ready and Rs. 6-4 for May delivery. Guzerat Rapeseed, April-May delivery, is quoted at Rs. 5-13 per cwt. Gingelly ready stands at Rs. 37 to Rs. 39 per candy, according to quality.

WHEAT is quiet but steady at Rs. 33 ready and Rs. 29 per candy May delivery for Soft White.

FREIGHTS are steady, and for early shipment the Liverpool Canal rate remains at 3s. 6d. although February-March shipment can be had at 3s. per ton. For Liverpool *via* Cape an iron ship is on the berth at 3s. 6d. For Mediterranean and Continental ports there is no change.

PIECE-GOODS continue fairly firm, but the off-take from the bazaar is only moderate, considering the limited character of the purchases for some time previously. From Calcutta, however, there is still some enquiry, which may tend to improve matters here. Indent business is as slack as ever.

COALS are unchanged, and no fresh business is reported to arrive.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Ellias, 176 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Oorun with a cargo of gunny-bags.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain G. Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (12th Jan.) with a general cargo.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 42 horses, and 3 first-class and 111 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, 1,218 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—H.E. Lieut.-Genl. and Mrs. Warre, Mr. R. Carnac, Captain Barrow, Captain Spencer, Col. Pottinger, Mr. Robinson, Miss Obee, two clerks, Captain Stafford, Mr. McKinnon, Major Chelmsley, and 61 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinsura, 1,319 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. G. B. Bensen, Lieut. T. H. Mann, Mrs. E. J. Neuberg, Mr. J. B. Neuberg, Mr. and Mrs. Digel and infant, Miss L. Christen, Mr. C. M. Thomas, 2nd Lieut. F. M. Hext, 2nd Lieut. W. P. Davison, Mr. S. Cowasjee and friend, Mr. Jumburmull and 44 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat, 1,994 tons, Captain W. E. Breeze, which arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Venice (24 Dec.), brought the English Mail and the following cargo :—1,261 packages piece-goods, 124 bales twist, 30 packages colors and paints, 25 packages provisions, 35 packages oilmanstores, 6 cases medicine, 2 cases boots, 4 packages glassware, 1 package earthenware, 2 cases whisky, 103 cases beads, 100 packages fruits, 1 box gold coins, 82 boxes silver, 4 boxes gold, 3 packages specie, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Geelong (s).....	Atkinson.....	Aden, Jan. 12.
	Africa (s).....	Henderson..	Calcutta, Dec. 28.
	Calder (s).....	Raffin	Bussorah, Jan. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Valparaiso.....	Lequerhic ..	Elephant Point.
	Abbey Town.....	Sharpland ..	Falmouth.
	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Coast & Calcutta.
	Ellias	Nacoda	Oorun.
	H. M. S. Malabar..	Grant	England.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
16 Great Victoria..... Pitt ..... Bombay, Dec. 3.
Tythonus ..... Newson .... Liverpool, Sept. 10.
James Wilson ..... Holmes .... Melbourne, Nov. 2.
DEPARTURE.
Jan. 16—Ship Hartfell.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·936
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·2
Dew Point.....	61·7
Relative humidity of Air.....	·558
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·0
General Direction of Wind* ....ENE, NE. ENE, WNW NW, NNW, N. NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	325.

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 18.

MacKenzie, Lieut., 98th Regt., on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

JANUARY 19.

Dobison, 2nd Lieut., 80th Regt., on duty, from England.
Hex, 2nd Lieut., 80th Regt., on duty, from England.
Barlow, Lieut., 78th Highlanders, on duty, from Poona.
Doig, Major, 26th Bombay N. I., on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.
Haines, Surg. Major, on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.
Dudley, Surg Major, on duty, from Poona.
Gay, Surg., from Lucknow.
Candy, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, from Aden.
Heattie, Surg. Major, on duty, from Khandalla.

JANUARY 20.

Gowan, Major, 4th Sikhs, on furlough, from Dera Ismail Khan.
Quill, Surg., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Birch, Major, R. H. A., on sick leave, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 19.

Whistler, Lieut., 2nd Bengal N. I., on duty, to Cawnpore.
Elderton, Lieut., 7th Bengal N. I., on duty, to Lucknow.
Greatwood, Major, 70th Regt., to join, to Dinapore.
Riddell, Captain, 70th Regt., to join, to Dinapore.
Bowles, 2nd Lieut., 70th Regt., to join, to Dinapore.

JANUARY 20.

Vaid, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Beattie, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Khandalla.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 20th January, 1881.

1 There will be a parade under the Commandant at the Town Hall on Saturday next, the 22nd January, 1881. All members are requested to attend. Red uniform, with helmets, arms and accoutrements, to be worn at this parade.

2 No 188, Sergt. J. B. Neuberg, C Company, is granted 1 month's leave from this date.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 20.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgeons C. C. Vaid and P. D. Pank are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

The services of Lieut. J. M. Candy, 14th Regt. N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Comsy. Genl. for employment in the Comst. Dept.

The following Order is confirmed :—

Mhow Division Order, dated 5th Jan., directing Bgdr.-Genl. A. Carnegy, Comdg. Nasirabad Bgde., to assume Command of the Divn., vice Lieut. Genl. J. Forbes, C. B., proceeding to Europe on the expiry of his tenure of command.

The services of Lieut. C. S. Shephard, 4th Foot, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 25th Dec :—

1st Sind Horse.—Rusaldar Jan Mahomed Khan to be Rusaldar Major; Rasaidar Dowlut Meer Khan to be Rusaldar; Supernumerary Rasaidar Dowlut Row to be Rasaidar; Jamadar Shaik Wuzeer to be Supernumerary Rusaidar, and Dufadar Meer Kadum Ali to be Jamadar, vice Rusaldar Major Kisson Row, pensioned.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 1st January :—

1st Sind Horse.—Kote Dufadar Eswunt Rao to be Jamadar on augmentation.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 13th Nov.

3rd Regt. N. L.I.—Jamadar Hyath Khan to be Subedar, vice Home Sing, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty ; Major F. H. T. Gordon Cumming, S. C.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been granted by the Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Condr. J Cogan, P. W. D., four months, medical certificate.

Lieut.-Col. P. H. LeGeyt, S. C., Political Supdt., Palanpur, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from the 10th March with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The services of Surgeon J. P. Greany, M. D., L. M. D., are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Judicial Dept.

Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act XII. of 1875, H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. W. Humphrey to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Mr. Ghelabhai Laxmidas, Third Deputy Asst. to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on privilege leave, or until futher orders :—

Mr. Dayashanker Jivanlal, substantive pro tem.

Fourth Depy. Asst. to the Political Agent, to act as Third Depy. Asst. to the Political Agent.

Mr. Chunilal Sarabhai to act as Fourth Depy. Asst. to the Political Agent.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azam Mora Raghunath, Actings. Head Karkun of Taluka Nandurbar in the Dist. of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magte. of Third Class in the Dist. of Khadesh.

Mr. Narshingrao Raulaya has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV. of 1839 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court as Honavar in the Kanara Dist. during the absence of Mr. Subrao Venkatrao on sick leave, or until further orders.

Azam Hiranand valad Jethanand, Head Munshi of the Sijawal Taluka in the District of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Shikarpur.

Mr. G. W. Macpherson, C.S., C.I.E., held the appointment of substantive pro tem. Under Secy. to Govt. in the Political, Judicial and Educational Depts., and Secy. to the Council of the Govr. of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, from the 25th Nov. to the 7th Dec. 1880, the period during which Mr. J. Nugent, C. S., similiary held the appointment of Secy. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial and Genl. Depts.

Mr. Trimbak Moreshwar has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Patan, in the Satara Dist. during the absence of Mr. Dhondo Bapuji on leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. F. Woodburn to be Forest Settlement Officer of the Khandesh Dist. during the absence of Mr. J. Pollen, or until further orders.

Vinayak Ramchandra, who has been dismissed from the office of Kulkarni of Haruri in the Bidi Taluka of the Belgaum Dist. in consequence of his having been convicted of the offence of giving false evidence in a vatan register inquiry, and Bala valad Chimaji, who has been dismissed from the office of Revenue and Police Patel of Karkala, Taluka Junnar, in the Poona Dist., in the consequence of his having been convicted under Section 202 of the Indian Penal Code, are declared incapable of again serving Government in any capacity.

Mr. William Turnbull, Asst. Supdt., Revenue Survey, S. M. Country, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

Chinto Malhar, who has been dismissed from the office of Kulkarni of the villages of Khandali and Vizori, Taluka Malsiras of the Sholapur Dist., in consequence of his having been convicted of the offence of criminal breach of trust in his capacity as a public servant, is declared incapable of again serving Govt. in any capacity.

Mr. W. Porteous, C. S., has been allowed by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India an extension of furlough for one week and permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H. M.'s Secy. of State has also permitted Mr. H. Batty, C.S., to return to duty, within the period of his leave.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Deorao, Dist. Depy. Collr. in the Dist. of Ahmednagar, to be ex-officio Forest Settlement Officer in the Talukas of Nagar, Rahuri, Sangazon, Nevasa, Karjet, and Jamkhed.

Messrs. W. H. Horsley and J. DeC. Atkins, of the C. S., passed an examination in Kanarese and Hindustani respectively on the 10th instant.

Mr. R. S. Fagan, Asst. Consvr. of Forests, N.D., passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 11th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn.-Major T. Cody, L.R.C.P., is appointed Secy. to the Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay. He will continue to act as Surgeon to the Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital during the absence of Surgn.-Major H. V. Carter, M.D., or until further orders.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 21.

(Before the HON SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

386-78—Jefferson, B and D—Canjee Hoopiee vs Tarachund Pragjee and others—Ardeshir and H.—Part heard.

122-80—Ardeshir and H—The New Alexandra S and W. Co. vs Sakurchund Nagurdass and others—Jefferson B and D.

257-80—Jefferson B and D—Jairam Luckmidass vs Bai Dhunbai and another—Tobin and R.

562-76—Ardeshir and H—Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy vs C A Turner—Hearn, C and L.

552-78—Muljee and B—Dinbai and another vs Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Mistry and others.

394-80—Shapurjee and T—Thackersey Khetsey and others vs Khimjee Virdhare.

231-80—Shapurjee and T—Mohanjee Vulubdass and others vs W F Peel—J Macfarlane.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

621-79—H Bicknell—Mirza Sabrally Vullud, &c. vs Pandoo rung Ramchundra—Janardhen and H.—Part heard.

313-80—Mulice and B—Byramjee Bomanjee vs Shrirung Raghoonath—Jefferson, B and D.

322-80—Tobin and R—the L B and M Bank vs Mowjee Meghjee—H W Payne.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

267-80—Ardeshir and H—Meherbai and another vs Perozbai—Chalk and W.

Short Causes.

456-80—Smith and F—Luckumsey Govindjee and others vs Hurpall Canjee and others—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

418-79—H[illegible] C and L—Cassibai vs Narayan Junardhen—in person.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY.
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

DR. GAMA, the eminent Surgeon Oculist (as such recognised by the Medical Profession of Bombay), has, at our request, consented to make Opthalmoscopic examinations of the eyes in our OPHTHALMOSCOPIC ROOM between 12 and 2 P. M. daily.

We invite the medical profession to use our OPHTHALMOSCOPIC ROOM free of charge. We call attention to those who wish to practise Ophthalmoscopy to our artificial eye placed in the OPHTHALMOSCOPIC ROOM.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Parel, Bombay, till further notice.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Acg. Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Bombay, 19th January, 1881.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be happy to RECEIVE GENTLEMEN at BREAKFAST, at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Parel, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to signify their intention to the A. D. C. in Waiting as soon as possible.

His Excellency will be in the Garden at Parel from 8 a.m. on the day above-mentioned, and will be happy there to see any Gentlemen who have business on which they desire to speak to him.

Morning prayers will be read in Government House at 9-15, and breakfast will be served at 9-30 a.m.

HENRY STRACEY, Lieut.-Col.,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parel, 19th Jan., 1881.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—WILLOUGHBY.—January 19th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Forbes, William Robert LeGeyt, eldest son of Colonel W. C. Anderson, to Emilie Frances, eldest daughter of Colonel M. W. Willoughby.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1881.

THE late temporary fall in exchange, at a season of the year when the prospects of large exports would naturally tend to create an unusual demand for silver, has turned public attention again to the future prospects of this metal. The problem is indeed entering on a new phase, as it is no longer a question of a depreciation of silver only, but of the effect on silver of the unprecedented movements of gold. America has been, and is now, draining Europe of her gold, having taken in two years gold coin and bullion of the value of about twenty-seven millions sterling, but at the same time she has been coining silver at the rate of seven millions sterling a year. And if this drain is not to continue, it is only to the occurrence of the unexpected that we can look for its cessation. The movements of this metal are such as to test to the utmost the feasibility of depending upon gold alone as the metallic standard for the currencies of Europe and America. Facts are now putting this theory to a severe test, and the future prospects of the Indian currency hang upon its solution. If we take the movements of merchandise alone here in India for the eight months of the financial year—to the end of November—there would appear to be a reason for some fall in exchange. The exports of merchandise for this period of 1880 show an increase of five crores of rupees over 1879 and seven crores over 1878; but, on the other hand, the imports show an increased value of more than seven crores over either of the two previous years. While, therefore, our export trade has increased 14 per cent. in value over the average of the two previous years, our import trade has shown an increase of 25 per cent. At the same time our imports of treasure are nearly half-a-crore under those of the same eight months of last year. The tendency, therefore, of the movements of merchandise has been to depreciate the value of the rupee. In 1879 we exported from April to November merchandise of the value of Rs. 39,59,00,000, and imported only a value of Rs. 24,70,00,000; for the same month of the past year we have exported a value of Rs. 44,31,00,000, and have imported Rs. 32,04,00,000. There have been very considerable movements in Government paper, the particulars of which we have not at hand, but the tendency should have been to raise exchange; moreover, the fact of the rupee loan issued in the early part of 1880 being taken up almost wholly at home, as well as the issue of the three-and-a-half per cent. gold loan in London, would naturally have tended to raise the price of exchange, and thus increase the value of the rupee. On the whole, therefore, there would appear to be no large balance of causes working against silver in this country, and it is therefore elsewhere that we must look for the causes affecting its value.

If we turn now to the supplies of gold in Europe, we find vast changes going on there. We learn from the *Economist* of the 11th December last that between June last and the 8th December following the losses in gold were as follows :—Bank of England, £3,700,000; Bank of France, £9,700,000; Bank of Germany, £2,600,000. The imports of gold into America during the same period had amounted to £12,000,000. Such a depletion of gold from Europe is, we believe, quite unprecedented. It is to France principally that we can look for any movement in favour of silver, and that movement must come soon, if at all; for if the French people can maintain a gold basis for their currency and keep their immense stock of silver in circulation at a nominal value fully twenty per cent. above its real value under present circumstances, it is in vain to look for any steps with a view to remonetise silver. The changes in the amounts of gold and silver in the Bank of France have been as follows, in millions of francs :—

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 31, 1876.....	1,539	640
" 1877.....	1,160	868
" 1878.....	981	1,055
Dec. 18, 1879.....	758	1,220
" 16, 1880.....	542	1,225

France, therefore, has lost in five years 40 millions sterling of gold. At the end of 1876 her stock of gold was two-and-a-half times that of her silver. Now her stock of silver is two-and-a-half times that of her gold. It is marvellous that she has been able to maintain the value of her subsidiary silver coinage, in spite of the enormous increase in the proportion of her silver to her gold. And the question is, how much longer she will be able to maintain it if America continues to drain Europe of her gold. And with an immigration beyond that of any previous years, and a very rapid growth of her railway system, there seems but little prospect of any stoppage of this movement. The United States alone have for the past two years kept silver from a further depreciation by coining silver dollars and storing them away in vaults. The total amount coined since the Silver Coinage Act of Feb. 28, 1878, has been $72,847,750 (£14,560,000), of which $47,000,000 is stored in the Treasury vaults, and only $25,000,000 is in circulation. The silver dollar is very unpopular, and there is now a very general wish there that the Government should stop its silver coinage. Singularly enough, this movement promises to have the support of the silver party, of the great silver-mining interest which has hitherto succeeded in obtaining this useless coinage of silver dollars.

The leading monetary paper of New York states :—"This country to-day holds the controlling position on the metallic currency question. We have attained it simply by requiring the European nations to pay us gold instead of silver for our productions. The present situation, then, is something like this : America, on a gold basis, is securing all the gold it wants, and is rapidly forcing Europe into a position compelling it to call upon us to assist it out of this silver quagmire. In the early stages of the difficulty we besought European Governments to meet the issue in advance, but they simply smiled at our Commissioners, intimating as they bowed them out, that we showed the credulousness of youth in expecting the old world to make a silver market for us. The truth was, they fancied we would make one for them by adopting the silver standard. In that they were disappointed; and now the positions are reversed—they are on the anxious seat, and we can afford to smile. Evidently, then, our true policy is to let silver entirely alone, thereby making Europe's position in this particular increasingly unfavourable. Thus we can hasten the day when they will be calling upon us for help to settle the relationship between their two metals; and when that time arrives we shall be ready to respond to the request." There are therefore grounds for believing that America will, when the new Congress meets in March next, seriously entertain the proposition of stopping the coinage of silver, and by throwing seven millions sterling more of silver every year upon the general market, force the European nations in self-defence to agree upon some arbitrary proportionate value of silver in relation to gold. To those there who have always opposed the coinage of silver will be added now others who will object to a further coinage, because experience has proved that the coins cannot be forced into circulation, and others, again, who will support the repeal of the Coinage Act in order to force the hand of Europe. There is one other proposition brought before the American Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, namely, that the depreciation of silver shall be at once recognised, and that the size of the silver dollar be increased to make its market value equal to that of gold. This suggestion, however, in the midst of the fluctuating value of silver, seems hardly practicable, and any action taken will be more probably in accordance with the other suggestion in the Secretary's Report, that "it may be better for Congress at the present time to confine its action to the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar, and to await negotiations with foreign Powers for the adoption of an international rate." Silver would therefore appear to have never been in a more uncertain position than at present. If America stops its coinage of silver, the price of the metal must fall; if, on the other hand, any such action on the part of the American Congress leads the European nations, as is quite likely, to recognise the necessity of agreeing upon a fixed rate of silver to gold, it must regain its old value,—and the advantage to this country would be immense. Meantime there is nothing worse for trade than these rapid fluctuations of value. Any fall works directly against the import trade; and while a permanent depreciation might encourage exports, these unexpected fluctuations only create confusion and impede the healthy action of legitimate trade.

THE case of the 2nd Beluch Regiment, whose further detention on field service after more than three years' campaigning we alluded to briefly yesterday, is a very hard one. The regiment has been on service since October, 1877, or one year before the commencement of the Afghan war. In the beginning of October last a field force order was published by Sir F. Roberts stating that the 2nd Beluch Regiment (among others) was to return to India; the men were at the same time informed of the Government order allowing 33 per cent. of them furlough, in consideration of all leave having been stopped for three years. Full, therefore, of the hope of soon rejoining their families and enjoying their hard-earned leave, the regiment arrived at Pir Chowki on November 2, and was ordered to take the train for India on the following day. Within an hour of the time fixed for their starting for Jacobabad on November 3, a telegram was received ordering the regiment to continue its march to Sibi, and there form a reserve against the Marri tribe. This bitter disappointment was all the more unpalatable because it was apparent that the necessity of any reserve was a farce, as was clearly proved by all the Bengal troops then in the Marri country being withdrawn on the arrival of the 2nd Beluchees at Sibi, and being sent off to the stations in India.

On December 6 two companies of the regiment were sent into the Marri hills, and on December 20, four more companies followed. By the 7th of this month Sir Robert Sandeman declared the Marri tribe to be settled with, and on the 9th the regiment arrived at Sibi, feeling sure that this time no more delays would be allowed to occur in their being sent to India. The disappointment and disgust of all ranks may be imagined when told that absolutely nothing was known about the regiment returning to India, but a field force order was issued directing the regiment to form part of the Pishin movable column, entailing a further detention from home for an indefinite period. This is a very marked instance of the want of consideration which is sometimes allowed by the Military Circumlocution Department to disgust good soldiers. The 2nd Beluch Regiment has done excellent service during its long term of field service, and its members have borne previous disappointments admirably; but this last addition to their load of grievances will be calculated to try their temper considerably. There is really no excuse for such blundering.

THE merchants of Bombay are strongly protesting against the heavy increase made on the previous rates for the carriage of grain at all the principal stations on the G. I. P. Railway. They have pointed out in the correspondence which has taken place upon the subject, that the reduction made some time ago in the carriage of wheat and seeds had the effect of considerably increasing the export trade of Bombay. The grain-dealers state that at the existing rates it is only just possible for Bombay buyers to compete on even terms with those on the Calcutta side, who are established in Kutuee, Sutna, Jubbulpore, and other large stations, between whom and the Bombay merchants the supplies are about equally divided. This being so, it is apparent that the revised rates will give an undue advantage to the Calcutta dealers, inasmuch as it will have the effect of driving nearly the whole of the supplies towards that port. The adoption of the proposed alterations will not aid in any way the development of the resources of the country, and is calculated to injure the interests of the ryots. The railway authorities have been asked to delay the enforcement of the revised rates until the end of June, by which time most of the contracts already entered into will have been liquidated.

WE hear that through the operation of certain differential rates cotton can be sent by train from Oomraotee to a G. I. P. station below the Ghâts, and there re-booked for Bombay at a less cost than it can be sent direct. The amount saved by the breaking of the journey is stated to be three rupees per candy—a considerable amount. The native merchants have, we are informed, found out this interesting secret, and they book their cotton to Coorla in the first instance, and there re-book it and send it on, the inconvenience to which they put the railway company being very profitable to them. It is evident that the G. I. P. Railway Company would do well to re-cast its traffic rates, and endeavour to develop the trade undoubtedly to be secured by a liberal policy. It seems absurd to charge merchants considerably more for carrying their cotton at one effort from Oomraotee to Bombay than for carrying it first to, say, Coorla and thence to Bombay. And it is equally absurd to choose the moment when railway communication with the North West *viâ* Rajputana has at last been opened up, to raise the rates on grain coming from Jubbulpore and Itarsi.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE following is "J. M. M.'s" letter which should have been received and published a week ago, but which, owing to an alteration in the postal arrangements for Christmas, did not come to hand till last mail :—

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The revolt in the Transvaal, like the terror in Ireland, is the natural result of the inflammatory harangues of that confederacy of demagogues which is called Her Majesty's Government. During the agitation for the overthrow of Lord Beaconsfield's Government Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright courted the friendship of the avowed or secret enemies of British rule in every part of the Empire. They sympathised with Mr. Parnell, they had the inconceivable baseness and recklessness to bat on the back the Bengali admirers of Irish political agitation, and to try to stimulate the growth of a Home Rule party in India, and they applauded the Boers and the black men of South Africa for their love of independence and denounced Sir Bartle Frere as the greatest of criminals. And what has been their policy towards South Africa since they came into office? Their most influential supporters in Parliament and the Press have persistently misrepresented the action of the Cape Colonists in attempting to disarm the Basutos. It is quite clear that when the Imperial troops were withdrawn from the Cape the white Colonists, a mere handful amidst a multitude, could not hope to maintain their supremacy, or even to live in peace, unless they first disarmed the native tribes. The Imperial Government had contented itself, after the battle of Ulundi, with covering over superficially the still glowing embers of rebellion and civil war, and with prophesying smooth things about a new era of concord and civilisation. Thus, the real work of settling South African affairs was left to the Colonists, who have since been assailed by the Radicals in this country with the bitterest reproaches for having undertaken the necessary measure of securing themselves against destruction by an organised and well-armed native coalition. The sympathies of the Ministerialists have been entirely with the Basutos in their war with the Cape Government, and the Boers might well believe that if they also took advantage of the accession to office in England of the friends of humanity, and struck a blow for the sacred right of self-government, Her Majesty's present Ministry would be disposed to respect their feelings and let them part in peace. They might draw this inference not only from the teachings of the elect of Birmingham and Midlothian before the change of Ministry, but from Mr. Courtney's merciless exposure last session of the logical necessity imposed upon the Government to recognise the independence of the Transvaal, and the reluctant and insincere replies of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Grant Duff, who were put up on behalf of the Government to say that the Boers must now remain subjects of the Queen. The Dutch burghers might well come to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone was still at heart on their side; and had they not the example of Ireland to show them that if they only took courage to put pressure upon the Imperial Government, they might easily get all they wanted? Of course their hopes will now be disappointed. We have not yet come to such a pass that the responsible Ministers of the Crown can refuse to employ the forces of the State to put down armed rebellion, although the more fanatical Liberals will no doubt say, with Sir Wilfrid Lawson, that if our troops have really been beaten in their first engagement with the Boers, as a happily unconfirmed rumour of yesterday evening affirmed to be the case, that would be an excellent reason for the abandonment by England of any effort to keep the Transvaal. Hostilities against the Boers must now be proceeded with, but I hold it certain that no outbreak would have occurred, and the disagreeable duty of subjugating the Transvaal would never have been forced upon the Government, if its leading members had but learnt to practise that self-control which used to be the distinguishing mark of English statesmen. Lord Carnarvon, in his admirable letter to Mr. Bright, justly stigmatises as a revolutionary novelty the conduct of that Minister in making a speech to his constituents last month which was crammed full of abuse of monarchs, statesmen, and the House of Lords. Mr. Bright is bound in honour, when he becomes a Minister, to respect and defend the institutions of the country, and to forget that he rose to eminenceas an agitator. But he and Mr. Chamberlain seem to have adopted the convenient theory that the duty they owe to their constituents is higher than that which they owe to the State, and that when they go down to Birmingham to renew the purity of their democratic faith by contact with the pure and high-minded electors who are so much more intelligent and virtuous than kings, statesmen, and London "society," they are at liberty to divest themselves of all ministerial responsibility and to talk mere Communism. Nor is this by any means a new doctrine. If you turn to the instructive pages of Tocqueville's book on France before the Revolution, you will see it noticed as one of the principal signs of the times that political leaders professed obedience only to the direct inspiration of the people, whose ideas about the proper constitution of society were preferred to all old customs and traditions. And now, in our own day, in England we have the Revolution entrenched in the Cabinet. Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain use the forms of the constitution, as Mr. Parnell does in Ireland, to agitate for the overthrow of the whole fabric of English civilisation; and give them but a few years' lease of power, and the world will be astounded at the ease with which the dissolution of an Empire built up by the wisdom and valour of many generations of Englishmen can be attained. Mr.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE ANCONA.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The machinery of the steamer Ancona having been repaired, she has proceeded on her voyage.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The violent storms which have prevailed in England the last few days are abating, and the weather shows signs of improvement.

ACTION AGAINST LAND LEAGUERS.

Sixty Land Leaguers at Listowel and Waterville, in Ireland, have been summoned for sedition.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING KANDAHAR.

The official correspondence concerning Kandahar has been published. A despatch of the Secretary of State for India, dated the 11th November, points out the paramount importance of the withdrawal of our forces from Kandahar on the earliest suitable occasion, and adds that it is desirable we should assist in the establishment of a stable Government there. A memorandum written by General Sir F. Roberts strongly advocates the retention of Kandahar, because, being on the line to Herat, it would be a favourable base of operations against Russian aggression. He would, however, leave the rest of Afghanistan as much as possible to itself.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed weak. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras	5¼d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loans	102½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82
4½ do. do.	89⅝
5 per cent. Consols for account	98⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	120½
Bar Silver	51 7-16d.

Arrival—Rosetta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JAN. 20, 9-15 A. M.

Mail-steamer Indus, from Aden, arrived.

WE fancy Captain Stokes' wish, expressed at the last parade of the Volunteers he attended, that the B. V. R. Corps would carry off the medal offered by Government for the best score in the annual musketry course in the Presidency, will be realised. A splendid score for the front, or any other, position has been made by Sergeant A. J. Murray, of H. Company (Kirkee) Bombay Volunteers. His total for the six distances which go to make up the classfiring course is 206, viz :—200 yards, 34 ; 300 yards, 33 ; 500 yards, 33 ; 600 yards, 35 ; 700 yards, 36 ; and 800 yards, 35. Sergeant Brebner, of the same company, has scored 192, and there are other totals at Kirkee of 177 and 176.

THE money prizes of the Western India Rifle Association last meeting have been "docked" to the extent of five annas from each rupee.

THE Bombay Gymkhana annual athletic meeting is announced for the 25th and 26th February. Beside the events which have been connected with previous meetings, there will be a bicycle-race, over a course of about three miles ; and a veterans' race, under special conditions. An extra cup and medal will be given to the winner of the greatest number of prizes during the meeting. The Gymkhana golf cup will be competed for on the morning of the 25th and 26th February ; and the "Marryat" lawn-tennis challenge cup contest is to come off about the same date.

THE Bombay Presidency official "season report" for the week ended the 17th instant states that the crops are generally good, but there is blight in the Sholapur and Dharwar districts. The general public health was good, except in Sind, where fever prevailed in some talukas and small-pox in others.

THE following instructions have been issued by the Governor in Council to census officers, directing what questions they may ask of persons within the limit of the local areas for which they are respectively appointed. Enumerators and supervisors and all census officers to whom those officers are either directly or indirectly subordinate may ask of any person within the limits of the local area for which such enumerators, supervisors, and other census officers are respectively appointed, who is in their opinion likely to possess the requisite knowledge, any question necessary for the complete and accurate ascertainment of the data required to be recorded in the enumerator's form. With respect to the entries of the names of females, it should be first of all ascertained whether there is any objection to state the name of a female ; if there is, the name should not be asked, but the word "female" should be entered in the form in the place where the name would otherwise appear. If it is necessary to enquire of a woman the name of her husband or deceased husband, he should be first of all ascertained whether she objects to state the name ; if she does, the name should be ascertained by enquiries of the woman's relatives or neighbours.

IT is believed, the *Pioneer* says, that General Sir Peter Lumsden is endeavouring to make interest, both here and at home, to obtain the succession in Council to General Stewart. "One among many objections that might be urged against such an appointment is indicated by General Lumsden's late utterances on the subject of Indian army reform,—unless, of course, how not to do it is held to be the problem in solution."

A WRITER in the *Kandahar News* says :—The two mess-followers of the 13th Hussars I reported missing last week were found near old Kandahar with their throats cut. I trust a severe example will be made of the offending district. A heavy fine, to be paid weekly, until the murderers are given up, would, in my humble opinion, speedily bring the miscreants to justice.

CAPTAIN STORY, D. A. Q. M. G. at Kandahar, the local *News* says, goes to Sibi as A. Q. M. G., vice Major King-Harman, who goes to Simla. Captain Nuthall, of the 63rd, will probably act here in Captain Story's place.

THE recently-issued Native Civil Service rules by no means meet with the approval of one of the chief native papers of Calcutta, the *Indian Mirror*. The *Mirror* remarks :—"The opposition which the scheme of a locally-appointed Native Civil Service is really meeting with from the heaven-born members of the same service is clearly proved by the terms of the recent resolution fixing the conditions on which native civilian probationers are to be confirmed in their appointments, and are to expect promotion. That they may be confirmed in their appointments on passing the lower standard of departmental examination within the generally prescribed period of two years is fair and reasonable enough. But it seems to us that it is extremely hard that, after they have once been confirmed, they should be liable to removal by the Government for failure to pass the higher standard of departmental examination, in addition to the penalty which they would already have incurred, of forfeiting promotion or increase of pay. It is evident, as we have repeatedly said, that this scheme of a local Native Civil Service is quite a farce. Had the concession been made in good faith, only young men of tried abilities and character, who were not likely to be plucked even at the higher standard examination, would have been selected as probationers. The scheme in its present form affords every facility for the rankest jobbery. We hope the threat of loss of appointment, even after confirmation, will open the eyes of future candidates for admission into the ranks of the local Native Civil Service of India. We had expected, and had a right to expect, better things from a Liberal Government than the rules framed in such an illiberal spirit."

A STORY of antiquarian research, almost as rich as the Pickwick episode in connection with the stone on which the immortal Bill Stumps had affixed his mark comes from Bengal. Lieutenant R. C. Temple, F.R.C.S., M.R.A.S., &c., &c., procuring one of the numerous brass helmets that have been brought from Afghanistan to India, sent it to the Bengal Asiatic Society, with a letter in which he made some learned remarks concerning the date on the rim of the plate :—"Which I read as 882 or 667, according to which side of the plate is considered uppermost." Heigra 882, he went on to insinuate, would give A. D. 1478 *Circ.*, and Heigra 677 *Circ.* 1280. Either of these years would make the helmet a relic of highly respectable antiquity. But the Bengal Asiatic Society was wiser than the famous club of which Mr. Pickwick was president. At a meeting of the members Mr. Westland pointed out that the helmet was distinctly modern and European in shape, "regular Elwood pattern," and there must be grave doubts, he said, as to its antiquity. As for the figures, they might represent any number of other things besides the Heigra date. According to the published proceedings of the Society, "a few remarks were made by several other members present," and the general opinion, we are told, was that the helmet was of a very modern manufacture.

WE regret to learn (the *Indian Herald* writes) that, if the compulsory retirement clauses of the royal warrant are rigorously enforced this year, one of the first to go will be Major G. S. White, 92nd Highlanders, now Military Secretary to the Viceroy. He has now completed seven years' service as a regimental major, and he completed twenty-seven years' full pay service on the 4th of November last. It would be a sad pity if such a distinguished soldier were shunted just as he was about to obtain the command of his regiment, for Colonel Parker's five years' command will expire on the 28th of October.

THE drill of native regiments has formed the subject of two or three articles recently in the *Madras Mail*. In the last issue are the following remarks on the point of drilling sepoy recruits :—An order has lately been issued that all recruits are to pass their drill and join the ranks within eight months. This is too short a time for the training of a native recruit. Eighteen months used to be nearer the average, and because, when it was left to the discretion of commandants, the time was often unduly prolonged, it has now been unduly shortened. It takes a European soldier six months to learn his drill. A native recruit has to pick up all the English words of command, and many English ideas, and he is often drilled in a foreign language by his instructor—in Hindustani, for instance, while he may be a Tamil or a Telugu. The consequence is that many recruits will be passed into the ranks who are not perfect in their drill, and they are not likely to acquire in the wings what they missed under the adjutant. Besides, we must consider that the adjutant in native regiments is now no longer an officer picked for his smartness ; he may be the greatest stick in the regiment or out of it ; but he is pitchforked into the adjutancy as a Staff Corps probationer, simply because there is nobody else to put in, except field officers. The adjutant of a regiment is a kind of secretary and aide to the commandant, and should possess his fullest confidence ; it is therefore desirable that the commandant should have everything to say to the appointment of his adjutant. The appointment is virtually left to the commandant in every army belonging to a civilized nation ; but such a plan is too commonplace, too rational for our new organization in India. In it one man is as good as another, and adjutants are appointed and removed without reference to the commanding officer. If the latter complains of his tools, he is liable to be told that he himself is a bad workman.

COMMANDER CHEYNE has written to Lieutenant Schwatka, late of the American Franklin expedition, suggesting a joint Arctic expedition from England and America. Lieutenant Schwatka approves the proposal, but says that owing to financial apathy in America it seems hardly feasible.

A NEW monthly magazine has been started in London, edited by Miss Helen B. Mathers, author of "Comin' thro' the Rye," "Cherry Ripe," "Land o' the Leal," and other books, and published by Messrs. Remington and Co., New Bond Street. The title of the magazine is "The Burlington," and in the first number contains a variety of excellent reading, including the first instalment of a serial tale—"Story of a Sin," by Miss Mathers. The number includes contributions from H. W. Lucy, the first author of the Parliamentary papers "Under the Clock," in the *World*, Shirley Smith, Philip Bourke Marston, G. Barnett Smith, and others.

THE Russian Government seems to be of opinion that the best way of dealing with famines is to let them alone. From St. Petersburg intelligence comes that the District Governor of Orenburg has sent in his resignation to the Emperor, with a despatch expressing his inability to be a witness any longer of the frightful distress prevalent among the Kirghiz and other inhabitants of the province. Deprived by a series of severe winters of all their cattle, and having no grain food to fall back upon, the people are starving by hundreds in the Central Asian Steppes. To alleviate the misery at least half-a-million roubles is urgently needed, and this sum being denied by the Russian Government, the District Governor refuses any longer to take part in the administration of the distressed province.

THE *Minerva*, an English periodical which appears in Rome, publishes the following letter handed by Napoleon III. in 1858 to the Marquis Pepoli, who had been sent on a mission by Cavour to Germany, and intended for the perusal of the Prussian Regent, now the Emperor William :—

"There are two great German Powers, Prussia and Austria. Prussia represents the future ; Austria the past. France for the last ten years has always shown a marked preference for Prussia. Will this be to her benefit ? The future will show. Let us inquire which way the real interests of Prussia tend. That country, like every other growing country, cannot remain stationary ; and yet if it closely allies itself with Austria, it is obliged to remain stationary, even to retrograde. It would be more its interest to counterbalance Austrian influence in Germany. But is this the only history that befits a new reign and the elevated instincts of Prussia ? I do not think so ; and yet if Prussia follows the interested counsels that are given her on different sides, her *rôle* in Europe will be confined to putting on a counterbalance to her rival ; but, if carried away by fatal influences, Prussia, making common cause with Austria, guaranteed the Italian provinces of the house of Hapsburg, the European equilibrium would be upset, the treaties of 1815 would be abolished, and France would be forced, by appealing to Russia, to throw down the gauntlet to Germany. I hope that this extreme case will not occur. If, on the contrary, Prussia, by undemonstratively severing herself from Austria, would place herself freely towards France, great destinies await her without either dangers or convulsions ; for if, in consequence of a conflict between France and Austria, the latter Power lost her influence in Germany, Prussia would be her heir. Thus if Prussia joins Austria all further progress is at an end for her, and she risks uniting Russia and France against Germany. If, on the contrary, she allies herself with France, every diminution of Austria's influence would benefit her, and, sustained by France, she may pursue in Germany the high destinies awaiting her, and which the German people expect of her."

THE indignation excited in England by the news of the "Boycotting" of Mr. Bence Jones was natural enough, for the acts which led to his social excommunication did not offend against English ideas. It is possible, however, the *Pall Mall* thinks, that Mr. Bence Jones would have been "Boycotted," less clumsily but more effectively, if he had lived in an English county. According to an Irish sporting contemporary, Mr. Bence Jones was not merely guilty of looking with an evil eye on shilling sporting, but he was an uncompromising opponent of the favourite sport of country gentlemen. To shoot a fox never lay heavily on his conscience, and it is stated that he pitilessly persisted in the poisoning of foxhounds, until the neighbouring pack had to be broken up and foxhunting abandoned in the district which was blessed with the presence of this model landlord. If Lisselane had been in the neighbourhood of Melton Mowbray, the squires would not have "Boycotted" Mr. Jones for evicting a tenant, but they would soon have made the place too hot to hold a poisoner of foxhounds.

THERE is no doubt a considerable amount of truth in what the *Times* correspondent at Berlin states about the annexation of the Transvaal. When President Burgers went to Europe a few years ago, it was more than suspected that he did so with a view to obtain German protection. At that time the Republic, owing to the President's ill-considered policy, was in a miserable condition. Its finances had broken down, and serious native troubles were believed to be imminent. Lord Carnarvon, it will be remembered, induced President Burgers to come to London on his way to Germany, fearing, it may be presumed, that Prince Bismarck, then supposed to be on the look out for colonies, would come to terms with him. At any rate he did come, and an interchange of ideas took place which, no doubt, was remembered when, after the annexation, it was proposed to give the ex-President a pension. As the *Pall Mall* says, had British interference in the Transvaal been limited to strengthening the Boers by an alliance with the British colonies in South Africa, and by facilitating the raising of a loan for the purpose of constructing the much-desired railway, Confederation might possibly have been to-day an accomplished fact.

A PROJECT for connecting Ireland and Great Britain by means of a "land junction" is the brilliant idea which has occurred to a London citizen, who proposes that Government should take the matter in hand ; or, failing Government, a private company might, he thinks, be started, pledged to carry out the enterprise. It may be practicable, provided the requisite capital be raised, and the necessary amount of manual labour be found for shovelling the Mull of Cantyre into the sea, while there would be a great deal to be said, both socially and politically, in favour of the design. To begin with, the water passage between the nearest point of Scotland—the Mull of Cantyre—and Tor Point, county Antrim, which is the corresponding nearest point of Ireland, is only a matter of nineteen miles. In the middle it is nearly five hundred feet deep, but it is much shallower towards the two shores, and the inventor of the notion says that the cause way connecting the two countries need not be more than a hundred yards wide, and the same number of yards deep, taking the average of the whole distance. A square mile of soil, with a depth of three hundred feet, would be enough, the bold projector assures the world, to fill up the gap with a solid isthmus which could defy the fury of the waves, and bring incalculable benefits to both branches of the United Kingdom. Among the collateral advantages enumerated, if once this magnificent engineering scheme were carried out, would be the reclaiming of thousands of acres of submerged land on both sides of the Irish Sea, which now are said to be under water, owing to the influx of the Gulf Stream ; the conversion of the Irish Sea into a land-locked bay, where the navies of the world might gather with comparative freedom from tempest ; and last, but not least, "the more perfect homogeneity of the united peoples."

FAT OUTLAWS.—Some of the savage tribes enter their dwellings through a hole in the roof, and when a person becomes so fat that he cannot get in, he is regarded as an outlaw. Had this system been adopted in the United Kingdom the "out-laws" could not have made a more active demand for Allan's Anti-Fat than now exists. Hundreds who had lived in constant fear of sudden death have by its use been reduced to a comfortable living weight. The Anti-Fat is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by chemists, BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, 493, Oxford, Street, London, England. Agents for the Bombay Presidency, TREACHER & Co., Limited.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR THROUGH RAJPUTANA, THE PUNJAB, AND SIND.

AT 11-35 on the evening of the 11th the Governor and party left Sibi for Kotri, stopping at Jacobabad at 7 a.m. on the 12th for an early tea with Major and Mrs. Reynolds, and again for an hour-and-a-half at Shikarpore, where he was received by Colonel Ross, Colonel Reid, of H. M.'s 12th N. I., on transport duty, Mr. Pryce, Mr. Gibbs, and the members of the Shikarpore Municipality, who, through their president, at once presented the following address to His Excellency :—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K. C. M. G. and C. I. E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We the Municipal Commissioners of the city of Shikarpore beg to offer to your Excellency, on behalf of our fellow townsmen and ourselves, our respectful homage and hearty welcome, and to give expression to our grateful acknowledgments for the many blessings we enjoy under the British rule, also to give utterance to our sincere attachment and loyalty to Government ; and earnestly pray that her most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India may long be spared to rule over us.

The annual income of this Municipality is about Rs. 70,000, and our balance in hand at the beginning of the year is over Rs. 45,000.

Shikarpur is known to have great advantages of trade in connection with Central Asia, but during the last few years, and in a way proceeding on my way his excellency's notice the mistake made by the railway officials in having placed the platform of the station on the farther side of the line, and the want of accommodation for passengers from the carriage payard the sun. We beg your Excellency will be pleased to direct that the platform be erected on the city side of the line, as the one now built is opposed to all usage, and may be the means of causing accidents, as passengers are necessitated to cross the line to get to the station, and besides lose time by having to send their goods round to it.

Proposals have often been made to annex this province to the Punjab. Though, geographically, Sind is not connected more with the Punjab than with Bombay, and the recent opening of the railway facilitates our communications with that province, yet the administration of the Bombay Government, both judicial and revenue, differs so widely from the other that we should always miss the old Bombay Government rule, if cut off entirely from it ; and should it ever be the policy of Government to divide the province by the Trans-Indus project, we shall still more feel the separation socially and commercially, as our interests in either are intimately connected. We therefore trust that the existing form of Government may be continued to us.

In conclusion, we beg to tender to your Excellency our congratulations at the termination of the war with Afghanistan, and to tender our best thanks for the honour of your Excellency's having made it convenient to visit us ; and for your Excellency's health and prosperity we, your humble servants, in duty bound shall ever pray.

With these sentiments, we subscribe ourselves Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

Dated Shikarpore, 12th January, 1881.

In reply Sir James Fergusson thanked the members of the Municipality for their address, and expressed his pleasure at being able, through the kindness of the railway officials, to make a short halt here, and have a look at the intersting city of Shikarpore. The collectorate of Shikarpore was of vast extent, and enjoyed satisfactory prosperity ; but its agricultural capabilities were much greater than had yet been availed of, and His Excellency hoped soon to see these undergo development. He fully appreciated their sentiments of loyalty to the Government of the Queen-Empress, and their attachment to the Government of Bombay, under the administration of which they have been enabled to gratify that spirit of commercial enterprise which had ever characterised the merchants of Shikarpore, who had a business relationship with all the great cities of Higher and Central Asia. Indeed, His Excellency had heard that a Shikarpore merchant's note of hand was honoured all over the East ; and the railway which now ran past their town would, doubtless, tend to increase the flow of the commodities from Afghanistan and adjacent parts towards this ancient commercial emporium. Considering the success and prosperity which they had experienced under the Government of Bombay, it was natural that they should appeal to that Government for an administration somewhat different in its organisation from that to which they had become accustomed, and under which they have thriven so well. His Excellency was glad to be able to tell them, however, that the question of transferring Sind from the Bombay Presidency to the Punjab was, and for some time had been, in abeyance. Regarding the matter of the railway platform being on the wrong side of the line of rails, His Excellency said that sometimes the ways of railways were inscrutable, but that, fortunately, this was a mistake which it was not difficult to remedy, and they had merely to represent this question to Government through the proper channel to have their wishes gratified. Sir James concluded by saying that he was glad thus to have the opportunity of making their acquaintance, and gave them his assurance that so long as they were under the present *regime* everything which tended in any way to the improvement of their city and town would receive his most careful attention.

The Governor and party, conducted by Colonel Ross, drove through the city of Shikarpore and the old cantonment. The covered bazaar elicited especial notice and approval from His Excellency. Rukh was reached within an hour after leaving Shikarpore, and the mail-train not having yet arrived from Sukkur, the period of detention was availed of for breakfast. At Radhan His Excellency and party had tea, and dined at Sukki. The station restaurants on the Indus Valley line are well furnished and neatly kept and the food supplied well cooked and good of its kind ; indeed, few of the older railway lines in this country can boast of such excellent refreshment-rooms.

At Kotri the Governor's carriages were shunted, and in the early morning His Excellency was received by Colonel Grant, Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. Forman, Judge of Hyderabad, and conducted across the river to Giddoo Bunder. Here the Governor was received by Colonel Forteath, commanding the Hyderabad Station, Major Raper, 98th Foot ; Major Swinton, R. A. ; Captain Wilson, Staff Officer ; Mr. McIvor, Superintendent of Police ; Mr. Brunton ; Mr. Bayliss ; Mr. Lee ; and the Municipal Commissioners of Hyderabad. The Governor here received the following address from the Municipality :—

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The Hyderabad Municipality was established in the year 1853 under Act XXVI. of 1850, since which time we have made steady progress in the path of improvement, and we trust we have reason to congratulate ourselves that we have turned to profitable account the many advantages of thirty-seven years' of British rule.

In April, 1879, the Bombay District Municipal Act VI. of 1873 became law in the province, and it is with pleasure we record the improvement that has taken place in consequence in municipal polity, especially as regards the departments of public health and of public convenience. We have lately submitted, for the sanction of the Local Government (the Commissioner in Sind), rules for the imposition of a cess under section 57 of the Act, in order to the better preservation of the sanitary condition of the city. We can assure your Excellency that we have loyally carried out the orders of Government respecting the levy of octroi, and especially the grant of refunds on all exports of goods, but the more surely to avoid infringement of the policy of Government in regard to transit duties, the establishment of bonded warehouses has been projected, and the subject is before the Commissioner in Sind for consideration.

We have regularly repaid the half-yearly instalments of the loan kindly granted to us by Government for carrying out the water-works, to make provision for which we have been constrained to economise our resources as far as is consistent with the efficient performance of our various obligations to the public. The cantonment water-works were opened in May, 1878, and have since then kept up the supply to the troops and camp-followers without receiving any remuneration from Government. We have submitted our claims to the Commissioner in Sind, and we hope and trust that when the matter comes before your Excellency it will receive that consideration at your Excellency's hands which it deserves. Whilst on the subject of waterworks, it is with deep regret that we have to inform your Excellency that only this morning the works of this city have become inscrutable, but that, fortunately, this was a mistake which it was not difficult to remedy, and they had merely to represent this question to Government through the proper channel to have their wishes gratified. Sir James concluded by saying that he was glad thus to have the opportunity of making their acquaintance, and gave them his assurance that so long as they were under the present *regime* everything which tended in any way to the improvement of their city and town would receive his most careful attention.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY CONSPIRACY AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

TWELFTH DAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1881.

Baba bin Naru Pissal, cross-examination resumed —I am not a cattle-dealer. I don't know if Shivaram Patil is on good terms with Appa bin Balgonda or not. Appa was doing the duties of village police patil of Tardal some five or six years ago.

Pirrya bin Norshinga Shinde, caste Maratha, age 25, occupation agriculturist, residence Tardal, pelta Atke.—I know Appa bin Balgonda, Appa bin Devajee, and Tatia Kochage. I know Appa bin Balgonda, and Appa bin Devajee because they are from my village, while I am acquainted with Tatia bin Kochage, because he has his mother-in-law in Tardal. I have seen him at Tardal about four or five months back. I saw him in the house of Appa bin Balgonda, with Appa Patil and Appa Koli together. I was going to bathe at the well of Pirr *vide* Appa bin Balgonda's house. He called me to smoke with him. Those three were smoking tobacco there. Tatia Kochage said to Appa bin Balgonda that there would be some fun in Kolhapur after a few days. Appa bin Balgonda then said in return, "We shall go to see it if there be any." On one Sunday, a week after Divali, I again saw Appa bin Balgonda standing on the well (Kumbhari), when I went there to bathe in the morning at about 6-30 a. m. I at that time asked him where he was going. He replied he was going to Kolhapur. I asked him again why, and he said, "There are some men assembled for putting Chima Sahib Maharaj on the throne, cutting the telegraph wires, and murdering the Europeans and raising a rebellion."

Cross-examination by Mr. S. P. Bhide.—When I saw Appa bin Balgonda and Tatia Kochage for the first time, the jowari crop had grown up fit to be weeded, to the height of one foot or one foot-and-a-half. I have no house or field of my own in the limits of Tardal. I have a good deal of work to do as a day labourer. I was a domestic servant to Satoo Changala for nine years, and was for two years in the service of Annapa Changala of Porbhoo Changala. I did not speak to any one of what I had heard in the old Bombay Government rule, if cut off entirely from it ; and should it ever be the policy of Government to divide the province by the Trans-Indus project, we shall still more feel the separation socially and commercially, as our interests in either are intimately connected. We therefore trust that the existing form of Government may be continued to us.

In conclusion, we beg to tender to your Excellency our congratulations at the termination of the war with Afghanistan, and to tender our best thanks for the honour of your Excellency's having made it convenient to visit us ; and for your Excellency's health and prosperity we, your humble servants, in duty bound shall ever pray.

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Dated Shikarpore, 12th January, 1881.

In reply Sir James Fergusson thanked the members of the Municipality for their address, and expressed his pleasure at being able, through the kindness of the railway officials, to make a short halt here, and have a look at the intersting city of Shikarpore. The collectorate of Shikarpore was of vast extent, and enjoyed satisfactory prosperity ; but its agricultural capabilities were much greater than had yet been availed of, and His Excellency hoped soon to see these undergo development. He fully appreciated their sentiments of loyalty to the Government of the Queen-Empress, and their attachment to the Government of Bombay, under the administration of which they have been enabled to gratify that spirit of commercial enterprise which had ever characterised the merchants of Shikarpore, who had a business relationship with all the great cities of Higher and Central Asia. Indeed, His Excellency had heard that a Shikarpore merchant's note of hand was honoured all over the East ; and the railway which now ran past their town would, doubtless, tend to increase the flow of the commodities from Afghanistan and adjacent parts towards this ancient commercial emporium. Considering the success and prosperity which they had experienced under the Government of Bombay, it was natural that they should appeal to that Government for an administration somewhat different in its organisation from that to which they had become accustomed, and under which they have thriven so well. His Excellency was glad to be able to tell them, however, that the question of transferring Sind from the Bombay Presidency to the Punjab was, and for some time had been, in abeyance. Regarding the matter of the railway platform being on the wrong side of the line of rails, His Excellency said that sometimes the ways of railways were inscrutable, but that, fortunately, this was a mistake which it was not difficult to remedy, and they had merely to represent this question to Government through the proper channel to have their wishes gratified. Sir James concluded by saying that he was glad thus to have the opportunity of making their acquaintance, and gave them his assurance that so long as they were under the present *regime* everything which tended in any way to the improvement of their city and town would receive his most careful attention.

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Annappa Patil of Tamgaum. I did not enquire about a Gosavi being put on the throne. I did not repeat to anyone what Rambhut said to me about the raising of a rebellion, &c., except to the chief police officer. I cannot give any special reason why Rambhut offered us food that night, though I refused to comply with his request. Perhaps he may have given us food to oblige us, so that we might not divulge the secrets. I do not know why the legs of Tatia were aching. I cannot remember if Tatia came to me to ask for women to pluck chillies from the shrubs.

Re-examination.—My memory being refreshed by my statement before the committing magistrate being read to me now here in the court, I say what I stated before the committing magistrate is true. Dhondo, Narayen, Makajee, and Jagu were there in the house of Rambhut till we went to bed.

Jairam bin Ranoji Yadow, Kulwadi, age 30, occupation agriculturist, residence Gokul Shirgaum. —I know Rambhut, Tatia, Narayen and Makajee. I had been two or three days before the full moon in the month of Bhadrapad last to the house of Rambhut, with Babaji Havildar. I myself, Babaji, and Kusha Patil from Shirgaum, and Dhondi, Appa Naik, and Vittoo from Kaneri, came together to the Kolhapur bazaar. On the opening of the market business we came to the house of Rambhut, as Babaji Havildar said to me he had something to do with Rambhut, and told us therefore go to him. We three from Shirgaum and three from Kaneri, six in all, went to the house of Rambhut. Tatia left us at the market before we went to buy anything. We saw there Narayen and Makajee, sitting. It was dark, and the room was lit up. Rambhut broke the silence, and said to Babaji Havildar, "Will you give us men?" upon which the havildar asked Rambhut why he wanted men ; then Rambhut told him that he was to collect some men for committing a dacoity at Dessayi's Wadi, and therefore he asked the havildar for some men more than usual, to enable him to overawe peans and high officials, put the Maharaj on the gadi (throne), &c. The havildar said to Rambhut that he could not carry it out successfully. Rambhut offered us dinner, as it was getting late. There were seven or three men besides Tatia, Narayen, and Makajee present in the house. Rambhut repeated their names, which I cannot remember now. My memory being refreshed I can now give the names of the men Rambhut mentioned the night we went to him. The names are as follows :—Dhondopunt Vashikar, Jagu Huzari, and his servant, Ganu.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. P. Bhide.—I left Shirgaum at 11 or 12 a.m. We bought spice, vegetable, salt, and such other things, for the Mahul ceremony. Babaji Havildar said to me that he had some business with Rambhut at the Wada of Kagalkar. We sat in the upper storey of Rambhut's house. The space is a small one. I cannot say how many compartments (khans) there are in the upper storey. I cannot say how big it is. We six went there, when we saw some four men sitting near the entrance leading into the room from the flight of steps. We six, excepting Babaji, had no talk with Rambhut. We five sat down at the distance of two or three yards from Babaji, who sat the foremost, as he was called, near Rambhut, because he was one of his acquaintances. We went there at dusk. On our arrival he was lit up. The accused I pointed out and named above were talking with one another. Whenever Babaji began to speak the accused also spoke with one another. I cannot remember what the accused spoke there to Babaji, and also I cannot remember what Babaji spoke to them. I cannot remember what Babaji said to us five from the time we entered the house till we got up for the meal. During that time we five did not ask Babaji any thing. Rambhut and the other accused, except Tatia Kochage, were not of our acquaintance prior to this, and also after this visit I never saw them again. Babaji told me the names of Rambhut, Narayenbhut, and Makajee. He also told the names of Jaguba and Dhondopant. I do not know them, as they were sitting in the dark ; their faces were not seen by me. Tatia was there already. The lamp was placed there already, but when we went there the lamp was lit ; it was near the pillar to the right hand side when we entered the room from the gallery. I cannot remember what the steps are made of. Had Babaji not told us the names of the above accused, I would never have known them. When I was brought here to give my evidence before the committing magistrate, Babaji told me that the fair man standing bare-headed in the ring was Rambhut, the black man Narayenbhut, the man with grey hair was Makajee and the man that served us with rice was Ganu. Babaji gave these names to us in the house of his son while he was sitting in the door-way. Babaji was examined before the chief police officer first, and then I was examined. I came here at 8 a. m. I gave my evidence before the chief police officer as instructed by Babaji, and I followed his words. Before I was examined by the chief police officer the police havildar and a sepoy showed Rambhut, Tatia, and Narayenbhut in the fouzdar kacheri in Shukrawar paga. Had not Babaji given me some information about accused, I would have told the names of those whom I could recognize, and not have told the names of those whom I could not recognise. When I was taken to the Shukrawar paga, Makaji was shown to me. I said I knew his name. Then I came back to Shukrawar Mahawad. In this paga Makajee alone was shown to me. I, accompanied by Kushaba, came to Babaji's son's house, as we had to give our evidence before the chief police officer. Babaji and Tatia Kochage did not say anything from the time they left Shirgaum till they came to the market. Babaji did not say anything to me about Tatia Kochage during the interval of leaving the village and coming to the market at Kolhapur. Babaji did not tell me anything about his going to Rambhut's house. I cannot remember if Babaji spoke anything about Tatia's coming to Shirgaum to call Babaji and get him to Kolhapur at Rambhut's house or not. I cannot remember at such a time before if I said, "Let us go ; we will easily at the same time buy things required for the Mahal ceremony" to Babajee or not. I did not say before the committing magistrate that Rambhut said to Babaji that he (Rambhut) wanted seven men for committing a dacoity at Dessayi's Wadi, and therefore he asked the havildar for some men more than usual, to enable him to overawe peans and high officials, put the Maharaj on the gadi (throne), &c. The havildar said to Rambhut that he could not carry it out successfully. Rambhut offered us dinner, as it was getting late. There were seven or three men besides Tatia, Narayen, and Makajee present in the house. Rambhut repeated their names, which I cannot remember now. My memory being refreshed I can now give the names of the men Rambhut mentioned the night we went to him. The names are as follows :—Dhondopunt Vashikar, Jagu Huzari, and his servant, Ganu.

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parted, and the ship in consequence was for the moment beyond control. In less than a minute the after steering gear was connected, and the Assam was thus in all probability saved from being added to the long list of vessels which have met their fate on these sands. The smartness of the act can hardly be over rated, and reflects the greatest credit on the discipline maintained on board.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

IRRIGATION.—In the year 1879-80 the total quantity of land irrigated in the Madras Presidency was 4,871,382 acres, being an increase of 195,977 acres over that in the previous year. This increase is said to be "generally due to the favourable character of the season."

N. W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE CROPS.—Though more rain would be of great advantage to the spring crops generally, it would do harm to the mustard plant which is just now in flower in the western districts of the N. W. P. Owing to causes otherwise unfavourable, there promises to be an unusually large crop of rape-seed this year, and prices should rule very low, a result which may give the oil seed trade a chance of a healthy revival, in spite of the growing partiality for mineral oils.

THE BENARES BUDDHIST TOPE.—The great Buddhist tope of Sar Nath, near Benares, is said to be in a very unsafe and dangerous condition. A report was called for, and from this it appears that the stupa is in too far advanced a stage of decay to permit of restorations at any reasonable cost. It has accordingly been decided to abandon the ruin to its inevitable fate, but at the same time to postpone the evil day as far as possible by removing all vegetation from its surface, and by repairing the outer casing in parts. All available details connected with the structure are to be minutely examined and carefully recorded, the necessary photographs being taken by the Executive Engineer, Archæological Division. *Pioneer.*

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

AT the Bow-street Police-court, on December 30th, Mr. Robert Knight, of 11, Haroldstone-road, Kensington, and Mr. Daniel Joseph Keymer, of Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, appeared before Sir James Ingham, in answer to summonses charging them with unlawfully publishing a certain false and defamatory libel of and concerning the Ameer-i-Kabeer of Hyderabad, in *The Statesman.*

Mr. Gorst, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Montagu Williams, instructed by Messrs. Newman and Co., solicitors, 8, Drapers'-gardens, City, appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. Besley for the defence.

Mr. Gorst, in opening the case, gave a long history of the present position of Hyderabad. The present Nizam being a minor, the British Government had appointed two regents, one being Sir Salar Jung, and the other the then Ameer-i-Kabeer, the elder brother of the present complainant, who was then known under the name of the Nawab Wikar-ool-Oomra. On the death of his brother, the Nawab who succeeded to all his titles and honours, being the Ameer-i-Kabeer, was appointed as co-regent with Sir Salar Jung. The article in which the alleged libel appeared was in *The Statesman* for October last, and was headed "The Restitution of Berar." The Berar question arose from the desire of Sir Salar Jung to have the provinces known as the Berar provinces restored to the Kingdom of Hyderabad. They had been handed over to the British Government on the condition that the revenues should be appropriated to the support of a force known as the Contingent, to act for the State of Hyderabad. Mr. Gorst then proceeded to read the article, which stated that at first the letters written by Sir Salar Jung about the Berars were suppressed by the Resident. It continued: "At this crisis—for the date can be fixed very nearly with certainty—the negative method of declining to answer and refusing to forward letters, was coupled by the Resident, Mr. C. B. Saunders, not, we may be sure, without a confidential hint from head-quarters, with a positive plan for checking the regents by encouraging local opposition. It was no easy matter; it was, indeed, impossible to find an honourable opponent for the Nawab Salar Jung." The article also contained the following passages: —But as no loyal or honorable opponent for the Nawab Salar Jung could be found in Hyderabad, it was necessary to secure for the purpose one that was disloyal and dishonourable. Such a person was found in the Nawab Wikar-ool-Oomra. In 1861 the Nawab-Wikar-ool Oomra was detected, described, and denounced by the British authorities as a disloyal and dishonourable person, their chief contriver and agent in a fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy, wherein of the Nawab Salar Jung was to have been the principal victim and the Nizam the principal dupe. Wikar-ool-Oomra had other qualifications that fitted him for the sinister purpose of our Foreign Office—his notorious enmity to Salar Jung, his restless ambition, and his personal disgrace. On the 15th of March, 1858, as Colonel Davidson, the Resident, was leaving the Nizam's Durbar, arm-in-arm with the Nawab Salar Jung, a Rohilla, named Jehangeer Khan, discharged a carbine loaded with slugs at one of them. The assassin was almost immediately cut down by the Nizam's guards. As he was killed on the spot his secret perished with him. All that was known about him was that he was a retainer of the Nawab Wikar-ool-Oomra. That passage, Mr. Gorst said, contained a distinct insinuation that the Nawab had been an accomplice in a dastardly crime. The article continued:—An investigation followed, which proved, beyond all doubt, the question that the Nizam had been misled by a base conspiracy concocted and conducted by the Nawab Wikar-ool-Oomra. Assisted by an accomplice, who was held almost equally in favour by the Nizam and the Resident Yakoob Ali Khan, the Jaghirdur of Tickapilly, the Nawab Wikar-ool-Oomra persuaded the Nizam, to whom, as a near relative, he had constant access, that the Resident, like others, had his price, and if that were handed over with due and decent form, the Nizam could have his own way entirely as to the choice of a minister. To give full satisfaction to the Nizam and to save the Resident's dignity, the actual recipient was to be Mrs. Davidson, who would in person convey to his Highness the desired assurance that neither the Resident nor the Viceroy would give any support or countenance to Salar Jung if his Highness desired his removal. The next scene of the drama consisted in the private introduction of a lady calling herself Mrs. Davidson, wife of the Resident, into the Nizam's presence at the Palace, where she gave the requisite pledge that Colonel Davidson would put no obstacle in the way of Salar Jung's dismissal, and whence the lady departed with a handsome parcel of gold mohurs in her carriage. But in the subsequent investigation it appeared that the supposed Mrs. Davidson was the wife of an apothecary, dressed up and tutored for the occasion, who soon after disappeared from Hyderabad, not, however, without having been identified and examined. The immediate result to the Nawab Wikar-ool-Oomra of having been detected as the prime mover in this disgraceful conspiracy is briefly described in the administrative report for 1859-70, by Mr. C. B. Saunders, then Resident at Hyderabad. He says that the Nawab Wikar-ool-Oomra, brother of the Ameer-i-Kabeer, having been pronounced guilty some eight years ago of lending himself to an intrigue, the object of which, it was believed, was to procure for himself the office of Minister, had been prohibited, under the orders of the Supreme Government, from appearing on any public occasion, the Nizam's own Durbar not excepted, when the British representative was present, and his sentence amounted to one of complete political extinction. It was notorious that the Nawab Wikar-ool-Oomra, henceforth to be known as Shums-ool-Oomra Ameer-i-Kabeer, could not and would not co-operate harmoniously with the Minister. His character was bad. He had misled and deceived the Nizam, he had insulted the British Government, and slandered his representative. But he was now fully available for the discomfiture of Salar Jung, and the infamy of his antecedents only made him the more subservient. His remonstrances were disregarded, and in a grand Durbar, appropriately held by the youthful Nizam in our military cantonment of Secunderabad, surrounded by British troops, on the 29th of Sept,. 1877, the Resident read a letter from the Viceroy, nominating the present Nawab Shumsool-Oomra Ameer-i Kaber, formerly called Wikar-ool-Oomra, as co-Regent of the Hyderabad State. The economical and administrative results of the Hyderabad State of this compulsory and scandalous union, have been as disastrous as everyone could have predicted. The Ameer-i Kabeer has obtained a more direct share in executive government than his brother, and has grasped at every occasion of opposing his colleague's policy and obstructing his measures. Judicial reform is blocked by his maintenance of hereditary jurisdiction and privileged exemptions from the ordinary course of law. Very bad rumours are current at Hyderabad. What is thought at Hyderabad of the appointment, promotion, and ostentatious patronage of Wikar-ool-Oomra, a man found guilty of conspiracy, corruption, and contempt, to the discredit of British officials, may easily be conceived. Moreover, if Wikar-ool-Oomra having once at least compassed and imagined the bribery of a Resident's wife, should be generally suspected of having recently resorted to some analogous devices; and if aspersions against British officers are consequently current in the streets of Hyderabad, let indignation fall where it is due, not upon the miserable engine of all this mischief, but upon the unscrupulous workmen who drew it from its dark cornice, when they could have had no reasonable hope of applying it to any good purpose. We charge Lord Lytton's Foreign Office with the crime, and demand inquiry into the facts. Mr. Gorst, after reading these extracts and other portions of the article, said he thought that when he had proved the publication of the libels complained of, the learned magistrate would have no difficulty in committing for trial. The libels were not ordinary libels, but were evidently written with the intention of stirring up discord between the British Government and the Government of Hyderabad.

Charles Ernest Andrews, clerk to Messrs. Newman and Co., 8, Drapers'-gardens, E. C., gave formal evidence as to purchasing a copy of *The Statesman* containing the article complained of.

Edward Edwin Widlake, director and assistant manager of the printing and advertising Company, proved printing the number of *The Statesman* containing the alleged libel.

This being the case for the prosecution, Mr. Gorst asked that the defendants should be committed for trial.

Mr. Besley made a long address for the defence, in which he contended that the case should not be sent for trial unless the Ameer came to this country and within the jurisdiction of these courts. He argued that there could be no criminality in a libel unless there was a tendency to provoke a breach of the peace, which has between a person in India and another in England was out of the question. The charge might have been brought before the Indian Courts, but the complainant was no doubt afraid to come into those Courts there and publicly deny the truth of the charges made against him. He described this prosecution as an attempt to gag the press for political purposes.

Sir James Ingham decided that the case was one that ought to be submitted to a higher Court, and committed the defendant, Knight, for trial, accepting his own recognisances in 100*l.*

The summons against the other defendant was withdrawn.

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Brass and Copper Sheets, Tubes and Rods.
Galvanized Corrugated Sheets and Plain Galvanized Sheets.
Lowmoor and B B H Iron.
Rolled Iron Beams for Bridges and Roofs.
Chequered Plates.
Best Refined Plates, Bar, Angle and Tee Iron, of all sizes.
Special Sections of Angle Iron for Bridge Well Curbs.
Pig Iron ("Garthsherrie" and "Redcar.")

BURN & CO.,
HOWRAH IRON-WORKS, HOWRAH.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THORPE & Co. have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the undernoted SPECIALITIES to which we would call particular attention.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' White Doe Gauntlet Gloves...per pair	2	12
Ladies' Dog-skin Gauntlet Gloves ...per pair	2	12
Ladies' Light Fancy Kid Gloves, 2 buttons. „	2	12
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves per pair Rs. 2 &	2	8
Gentlemen's Dog-skin	2	12
Gentlemen's Dog-skin, capped for driving	3	8
Gentlemen's Stout Calf, Lined, very warm ...	4	0
Gentlemen's White Doe Military Gloves, per pair	3	8
English Feather Pilllows ... ... each	10	8
English-made Horse-hair Pillows	10	8
English-made Eider Down Pillows	10	8
Cork Mattresses ... ... each	18	8
Royal Turkish Bath Towels, brown, per dozen ... ... Rs.	18-8 to	28 0
Royal Turkish Towels, white ... „	18-8 to	28 0
Honeycomb Face Towels ... per dozen	9	8
Huckaback Face Towels ... per dozen	10	8
Tiffin Baskets, fitted complete.. ... from	25	0
White and Buff Sun Umbrellas ... each	4	8
Ladies' Silk Umbrellas ... ... each	10	8
Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas ... Rs.	12-8 to	16 0
Ladies' Soft Black Felt Hats (The Exchange)..	10	8
Ladies' Soft Drab (The Exchange) ...	10	8
Ladies' Hard Black Felt Hats (The Ascot) ...	9	8
Ladies' Hard Drab (The Ascot)	9	8
Ladies' Drab Terai Hats	14	8
Gent's Drab Terai Hats	14	8
Gent's Black Lisle Thread Socks, fancy silk clocks ... ...per pair	3	8
Gent's Black Silk Socks ... ...per pair	8	8
Fitted Gladstone Bags. ... ... from	100	0
Fitted Hand Bags	40	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases... from Rs.	30 to	40 0
House-wife, complete ... ... each	3	0
Washing Ties ... ... per dozen	3	0
Washing Pin Earwires... ... ... each	0	12
Knot Scarves ... ... from Rs.	2 to	2 8
Pin Scarves ... ... „	2 to	2 8
Windsor Scarves ... ... „	2 to	3 0
Bows, all the leading shapes ... „	1-12 to	2 8
Race Canvas Gladstone Bags ... „	22 to	28 0
Best Hide Gladstone Bags ... „	28 to	33 0
Cardigan Jackets, very Warm from Rs.	10-8 to	12 8
Ringwood Gloves, white and brown Rs.	2-4 and	2 8
Austrian Striped Rugs pure wool ...		35 0
Reversible Rugs ... ... from		13 8
Cabin Bags ... ... „	30 to	45 0
Courier or Cash Bags ... ... „	6-8 to	12 8
Travelling Baths ... ... „	35-0 to	40 0
Rug Straps ... ... „	1-0 to	2 0
Mappin's Razors ... ... per pair		6 8
Ladies' Card Cases		2 12
Gent's Card Cases		2 12
Pocket Books ... ... from	2-12 to	6 8
Bath Sponges ... ... „	5-0 to	8 8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE and Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

REPAIRS.—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendent and practical direction of qualified Europeans, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimate fearc furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta firms they have been established in India, for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care, will have the best and most careful attention.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES BY TERMS FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

BAND INSTRUMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK.
FULL PARTICULARS AT
THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE and Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperia Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	8	9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs.	172	0	180	0
t. Estephe „ „	216	0	231	0

NOTICE. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WATCHMAKERS.

Manufactory Locle. Established 1813. Established in Bombay, 1866. Established in Calcutta, 1879. Largest stock of Watches in India. Selection unequaled.

JEWELLERS.

A beautiful assortments of Ladies' and Gent's Rings with Precious Stones always on hand. Lockets, plain and jewelled, Charms, Albert Chains, Victoria Chains, Necklets, Pencils &c., &c., a fine assortment.

OPTICIANS.

Agents Eureka Spectacles and Eye Glasses, celebrated for their excellent qualities. Opera Glasses from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100; Field Glasses, Marine Glasses, &c.

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All work executed on the premises by a thoroughly competent workman. Initials, Monograms, and Coats-of-Arms neatly and tastefully engraved on Stone and Metal.

CHAINMAKERS.

Chains made to order in most of our patterns in Indian Gold. Catalogues sent post free We guarantee the Chains made by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	...Rs.	20
Do. „ large size	... „	25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior	... „	40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	... „	30 and 35
formerly sold at...	„	35 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	...Rs.	20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	... „	25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	... „	48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	... „	45, 50 60. 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	... „	25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish ...	„	75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	...Rs.	50 to Rs.	150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	... „	200 to	275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	... „	250 to	340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	... „	50 to	80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	... „	65	
Do. do. lever escapement	... „	70	
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	... „	120 to	175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	... „	200 to	240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

CARWAR COMPANY, in Liquidation.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the above Company are requested to SEND them in to the undersigned without delay.
W. M. MACAULAY, } Liquidators.
S. L. MACNAGHTEN, }
24, Apollo Street, Bombay, 19th January, 1881.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., when the Customs Tariff Valuations, as revised by the Special Committee of the Chamber, will be submitted for confirmation.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 19th January, 1881.

THACKER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED—WILL BE READY ON THE 26TH.

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